

§ 665.143

be submitted to PIRO as described in § 665.13. If the application for a limited access permit is submitted on behalf of a partnership or corporation, the application must be accompanied by a supplementary information sheet obtained from PIRO and contain the names and mailing addresses of all partners or shareholders and their respective percentage of ownership in the partnership or corporation.

§ 665.143 Prohibitions.

In addition to the general prohibitions specified in § 600.725 of this chapter and § 665.15, in Crustacean Permit Area 3, it is unlawful for any person to fish for, take, or retain deepwater shrimp without a permit issued under § 665.142.

§ 665.144 Notifications.

(a) The operator of any vessel fishing subject to the requirements of this subpart must:

(1) Report, not less than 24 hours, but not more than 36 hours, before landing, the port, the approximate date and the approximate time at which spiny and slipper lobsters will be landed.

(2) Report, not less than 6 hours and not more than 12 hours before off-loading, the location and time that off-loading of spiny and slipper lobsters will begin.

(b) The Regional Administrator will notify permit holders of any change in the reporting method and schedule required in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section at least 30 days prior to the opening of the fishing season.

§ 665.145 At-sea observer coverage.

All fishing vessels subject to §§ 665.140 through 665.145 and subpart A of this part must carry an observer when requested to do so by the Regional Administrator.

§§ 665.146–665.159 [Reserved]

§ 665.160 American Samoa precious coral fisheries. [Reserved]

§ 665.161 Definitions.

As used in §§ 665.160 through 665.169:
American Samoa precious coral management unit species (American Samoa precious coral MUS) means any coral of the

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genus *Corallium* in addition to the following species of corals:

Local name	English common name	Scientific name
Amu pinikimumu.	Pink coral (also known as red coral).	<i>Corallium secundum</i> , <i>Corallium regale</i> , <i>Corallium laauense</i> .
Amu auro ...	Gold coral	<i>Gerardia</i> spp., <i>Callogorgia gilberti</i> , <i>Narella</i> spp., <i>Calyptrophora</i> spp.
Amu ofe	Bamboo coral	<i>Lepidisis olapa</i> , <i>Acanella</i> spp.
Amu ofe	Black coral	<i>Antipathes dichotoma</i> , <i>Antipathes grandis</i> , <i>Antipathes ulex</i> .

American Samoa precious coral permit area means the area encompassing the precious coral beds within the U.S. EEZ around American Samoa. Each bed is designated by a permit area code and assigned to one of the following four categories:

- (1) Established beds. [*Reserved*]
- (2) Conditional beds. [*Reserved*]
- (3) Refugia. [*Reserved*]

(4) Exploratory Area. Permit Area X–P–AS includes all coral beds, other than established beds, conditional beds, or refugia, in the EEZ seaward of American Samoa.

§ 665.162 Permits.

(a) Any vessel of the United States fishing for, taking, or retaining American Samoa precious coral MUS in any American Samoa precious coral permit area must have a permit issued under § 665.13.

(b) Each permit will be valid for fishing only in the permit area specified on the permit. Precious Coral Permit Areas are defined in § 665.161.

(c) No more than one permit will be valid for any one vessel at any one time.

(d) No more than one permit will be valid for any one person at any one time.

(e) The holder of a valid permit to fish one permit area may obtain a permit to fish another permit area only upon surrendering to the Regional Administrator any current permit for the precious coral fishery issued under § 665.13.

(f) General requirements governing application information, issuance, fees,